

Pact Could Unsnag Ostpolitik

Bonn and Moscow Will Seek Compromise on West Berlin

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (NYT).—The Soviet Union and West Germany agreed yesterday to develop a compromise formula for representation of West Berlin's legal institutions in East-West bloc countries. Such a compromise would open the way for Bonn to expand its diplomatic relations in Eastern Europe.

A deadlock on the legal-institutions issue had caused West German Chancellor Willy Brandt to cancel a scheduled trip to Prague in September and delay plans for the opening of West German embassies in Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Mariner-10 Off to Venus

(Continued from Page 1)

tures of Venus and Mercury, Reuters said. The main concern is that the temperature is 15 degrees cooler at the outer end of the telescopic devices than at the inner. The heaters are supposed to keep an even temperature in the equipment. But the officials said that as the spacecraft was heading toward the sun, the failure of the two tiny heaters may present no problem after all.

Mariner-10 is scheduled to fly within 3,000 miles of Venus in February and within 630 miles of Mercury in late March, traveling closer to the sun than any previous man-made object.

The idea is to approach Venus at a speed of 22,900 miles a second (relative to the sun). If the aim is good, this would take the spacecraft by Venus at the required altitude of 3,000 miles, bend Mariner's trajectory 34 degrees and slow it to an initial post-Venus velocity of 20 miles a second.

The effect should be to turn Mariner-10 in toward the sun so that its path would intersect with Mercury. Without the bending, slowing influence of the Venusian gravity, Mariner-10 would coast back in the direction of the earth's orbit.

The evolution of gravity-assist space flight as a practical concept began in 1961 when a graduate student at the University of California at Los Angeles took a summer job at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory at Pasadena, Calif.

Studied Trajectories
Michael A. Minovitch was then 24 years old. At the laboratory, which directs most planetary explorations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Mr. Minovitch was handed the summer task of developing multi-planet trajectories for spacecraft. Theoreticians had earlier suggested such missions, but had not done the detailed mathematics.

And in all their theories, the theoreticians had "consistently overlooked" the gravity-assist possibilities, according to a study of the evolution of the concept prepared by Dr. Morris S. Hetherington of the University of Kansas.

First, Mr. Minovitch decided that it was essential to develop better formulas for computing trajectories. At the time, it was not possible to determine the velocities of orbiting bodies with any great precision.

In an interview recently, Mr. Minovitch said:

"My new method was a neat formulation for describing velocity vectors of one body in orbit with respect to another body. With this we were able to calculate trajectories with a precision necessary for gravity-thrust trajectories. Then we began proposing missions and defining trajectories."

Christian Dior
SALES
DIOR BOUTIQUE
MISS DIOR
on November 7 in
evening 7:30 p.m.
10 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.
2:30 p.m. - 6:30 p.m.
St. Avenue
St. Avenue

Wally Findlay
Galleries International
New York - Chicago - Palm Beach
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2, av. Metignon - Paris 8^e
exhibition
GAYLE
oct. 19 - nov. 13
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PISSARRO - RAOUL DUFY
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U.S., Russia, Britain Join In Air Lift

France May Participate In Truce Unit Buildup

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union, the United States and Britain began this weekend to airlift troops from smaller countries to the Middle East to join the UN peace-keeping force, a UN source reported.

France was considering joining the airlift, the source said. The UN Security Council agreed Friday that troops from Canada, Poland and five other nations will join the UN peace-keeping force.

In the case of Poland, it was the first time a Warsaw Pact country has been named to participate in UN peace-keeping duties. The five other countries were Ghana, Indonesia, Nepal, Panama and Peru. Other troops are to be raised from two other nations in Africa.

The approval of Poland broke a deadlock in U.S.-Soviet deadlock over East-West balance on the force. In selecting Canada, a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Alliance, and Poland, a Warsaw Pact country, the council specified that each would provide logistic and supply soldiers, rather than frontline observation troops.

Egyptian authorities gave the United States clearance to land planes in Cairo yesterday. Britain already has flown several hundred Austrian, Finnish and Swedish troops to the Middle East force from the UN force in Cyprus.

Group of Plans
A group of 75 Finnish soldiers left in two U.S. Air Force planes for Cairo yesterday to join the UN peace-keeping force, the Finnish Ministry of Defense announced. The main body of the Finnish battalion of 800 men will be flown into the Middle East in three groups tomorrow, Tuesday and Wednesday.

The Indonesian contingent could be flown to the Middle East within 24 hours, Indonesian Defense Ministry sources said today. The Indonesian government is still waiting for details on the departure and other technicalities concerning its contingent.

500 Peruvians
Peru will send an infantry battalion of 500 men to the Middle East, Premier Eduardo Mercado Jarrin said in Lima yesterday.

Gen. Mercado, who also holds the defense portfolio in his cabinet, said that the departure date for the men had not yet been set. In announcing that Poland would send an army unit to join UN forces, the official Polish press agency, PAP, said that Poland's participation in the UN force "lies in the vital interest of our country and the superior interest of peace and international détente." The size of the contingent was not announced.

Man Falls Out Jet's Window
(Continued from Page 1)
airline was sent here from the company's Miami headquarters today to make a passenger check that would identify the victim.

The tally was slowed because some passengers had already left Albuquerque. In Miami, a National spokesman said that all 40 persons who had boarded the plane there were accounted for and alive.

Search for Body
State police here said that they had been asked to search the area where the incident occurred about 5 p.m. (2400 GMT). 70 miles west-southwest of Albuquerque.

A passenger, Miami Beach lawyer David Drucker, did not see the man get out the window, but said "Others who saw him said he was hanging by his belt, and they tried to pull him back in, but he went out on his own."

Another passenger, Mrs. Mark Smith of Las Vegas, reported that a sobbing stewardess said that "she had just served the man a drink and saw him go out the window."

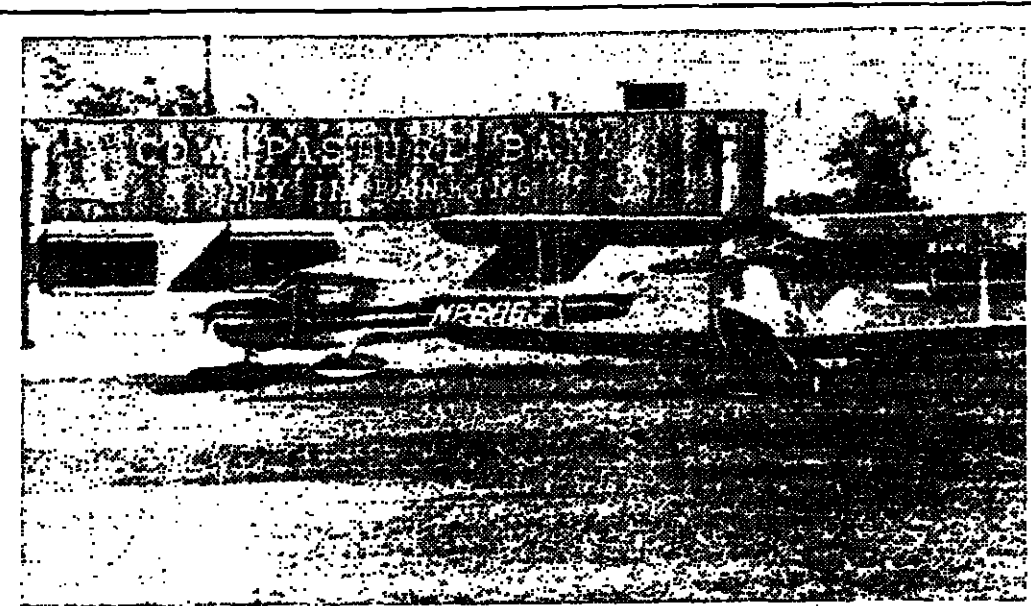
Mrs. Smith's husband said that when the explosion occurred, the plane tipped sharply to the left and the cabin filled with smoke, with fire coming in the broken window.

"It was closer to that engine than anyone else," Mr. Drucker said. "It was on my right side. I heard the explosion, and I could see it flying. That engine literally fell apart. Somehow or other, the pilot found the air-traffic control tower, and the passengers and directing the downing of oxygen masks."

3 Die in Boston Crash
BOSTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—A Pan American World Airways cargo plane, carrying cylinders of nitric acid, crashed and burned yesterday while trying to make an emergency landing at Logan Airport. All three crewmen aboard were killed.

Coast Guard vessels recovered about a dozen of the cylinders from Boston Harbor and told residents to stay away from others that might wash ashore. Nitric acid is a corrosive chemical which can cause severe burns.

The plane was carrying cargo and mail from New York to Prestwick, Scotland, a spokesman said.



BIG INTEREST IN FLYING—Two planes sitting on ramp in front of the First State Bank of Rio Vista, Texas. Established in 1921, the bank moved to its present landing field location in 1969, with the first plane bringing in a deposit that same year. Now, there are between 20 and 25 planes a week that fly in with banking customers.

Cairo Reports Turning Over Wounded POWs

Dayan Asserts Egypt May Renew War

(Continued from Page 1)

this announcement was a slip of the tongue because the Egyptians had asked that the fact should not be published. There has been no further mention of it.

Today, Gen. Dayan said: "In one way or another, the Egyptians are lying the POW issue to their demand for an Israeli withdrawal to the lines of Oct. 22." He said Israel held hundreds of wounded Egyptians compared with "some tens of wounded Israelis" in Egyptian hands.

Numbers of Prisoners
Israel says it has captured more than 1,300 Arab POWs of them wounded Egyptians, while Egypt and Syria hold an estimated 440 Israelis.

"As soon as the Egyptians and Syrians heard that the prisoner issue is of top priority to us, it became a subject for blackmail for them," Gen. Dayan said. He warned the Egyptians that Israel linked Israel's cease-fire agreement and decision to allow relief supplies to the trapped Egyptian Third Army to Arab compliance with Geneva Conventions on the treatment of POWs.

"More Than One"
In Cairo, government spokesman Ahmed Nassif told a news conference:

"Egypt approved the principle of the exchange of wounded prisoners and we have actually started implementation from our side."

"You can take it that more than one wounded Israeli has been handed over," he said. Mr. Anis and the official military spokesman, Gen. Issam Mukhtar, declined to give details on how and where the wounded had been turned over.

"Implementation on our side started four days ago. But it has not yet been started on the enemy side."

President Anwar Sadat told a news conference last Wednesday that an exchange of wounded and other prisoners was conditional on Israel's withdrawal to the cease-fire lines of Oct. 22. A government spokesman reaffirmed the stand yesterday.

Regarding other prisoners, Mr. Anis said: "The Geneva Conventions require only an exchange of lists of their names and, again, this is being implemented by the Egyptian side."

Mr. Anis was asked whether Egypt had any deadline for Israel's withdrawal to the Oct. 22 lines and what action was contemplated in the event of noncompliance.

"Serious Situation"
"Withdrawal to the lines of Oct. 22 is supposed to be carried out immediately according to Security Council Resolutions 338 and 339," he said. "Evasion of implementation of these resolutions would constitute a very serious situation, the results of which would indeed be very grave with regard to peace in the area."

In reply to a question, he said, "Yes, it could mean Egypt going back to war. We cannot sit back with folded arms in the face of cease-fire violations by the other side."

Gen. Mukhtar charged that Israeli planes kept bombing Suez city "since before Oct. 22 and until Oct. 25"—one day after the second cease-fire took hold.

He said the bombings resulted in many civilians killed or wounded, including women and children. He gave no figures for dead but said the wounded totaled more than 800.

Gen. Mukhtar accused Israeli forces of committing three cease-fire violations yesterday—artillery and tank shooting on the Mitla road in the Sinai, artillery and small arms fire south of the Bitter Lakes in the canal zone and mortar and artillery shelling of Egyptian port cities.

In Tel Aviv, Col. Karni said Israeli forces yesterday blocked an attempt by the Egyptian Third Army to cross the Suez Canal, and stopped another move aimed at improving the beleaguered garrison's position facing the Israelis in the Sinai Peninsula.

He said that the Egyptians succeeded in throwing a small infantry bridge westward across the waterway but saw it knocked out by Israeli artillery before anyone could cross.

Col. Karni said that under the cover of artillery, Egyptian troops

began building the bridge and that Israeli soldiers on the west bank of the canal informed UN peacekeeping forces nearby before opening fire.

"Very Small Scale"
Describing the Egyptian action as a "breakout attempt on a very small scale," the spokesman said it took three hours of sporadic small arms, mortar and artillery exchanges before the bridge was destroyed and the Egyptian effort abandoned.

The bridge-building action followed by nearly four hours an attempt by Third Army troops facing west toward Israel to improve their positions in what Col. Karni described as a violation of the cease-fire status quo.

He said firing with light weapons broke out at least three times in different parts of the Suez front today. One Egyptian was killed and another wounded in the exchanges, but there were no Israeli casualties in the intermittent firing, he said.

Cairo has told its Foreign Minister, Issam Fahmy, who was at the United Nations in New York today, to protest to Secretary General Kurt Waldheim against alleged Israeli violations of the

Leader of Political Right

Sharon, 'King of the Jews,' A New Military Hero in Israel

By Terence Smith

TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (NYT).—

"Arik Sharon—King of the Jews."

The slogan, which can be seen scrawled in Hebrew on the sides of Israeli tanks and trucks all over the Suez Canal battlefield, lionizes Gen. Ariel (Arik) Sharon, the commander of the armored division that smashed through the Egyptian lines and established the Israeli bridgehead on the Western side of the canal.

As a result of this tactical triumph, Gen. Sharon has emerged as the hero of the war and the hottest new figure on the Israeli political scene.

A popular though controversial figure, the 45-year-old general retired from the army in July to run for parliament. In a few weeks of rapid political maneuvering, he managed to revitalize and unite the scattered parties on the right into a major new opposition alliance.

Key Command
Recalled to service at the outbreak of the war on Oct. 6, he assumed what proved to be the key combat command and now is credited as the man who, with a single brilliant tactical stroke, reversed Israel's fortunes on the Suez front.

In a war that has tarnished a number of reputations, including that of Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and Lt. Gen. David Elazar, the chief of staff, Gen. Sharon has emerged as the popular hero.

As soon as he is demobilized—presumably within a few weeks—he is expected to lead a major attack by the right against the government's conduct of the war and its acceptance of a cease-fire that, in the opinion of many Israelis, denied the army a battlefield victory over the Egyptians.

He is also likely to challenge the government's decision—albeit under American pressure—to permit resupplying of the Egyptian Third Army which is encircled and cut off on the eastern bank of the canal as a result of Gen. Sharon's breakthrough to the west.

Record of Opposition
Gen. Sharon has been on record for years as in opposition to the state defense concept represented by the string of Israeli fortified positions along the eastern bank of the Suez Canal, known as the Bar-Lev Line. He had argued instead for a mobile defense spearheaded by fast-moving columns of Israeli tanks that would attack and try to outflank any Egyptian units that succeeded in crossing the canal.

The pattern of the battle seems to have borne him out. In the first hours of fighting, the Egyptians overwhelmed the Bar-Lev Line and seized all the fortified



Gen. Ariel (Arik) Sharon

positions, establishing a secure foothold on the eastern bank.

Another issue will be the timing of the Israeli counter-attack.

Gen. Sharon reportedly pressed for permission to land behind Egyptian lines on the west side of the canal as early as the third day of the war but was turned down until the ninth day.

"We are in for a horrifying political free-for-all in the next two months," an Israeli politician observed. "I wouldn't try to predict the outcome."

Meet in Several Capitals

Top Arab Leaders Continue Intensive Talks on Mideast

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Intensive top-level Arab talks continued today with Algerian President Houari Boumedienne going from Damascus to Baghdad and Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi arriving in the Syrian capital at Assad last night.

President Boumedienne, who had earlier conferred with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in Cairo, reviewed the Middle East situation during a four-hour meeting with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad last night.

The Algerian leader was met at Baghdad Airport by Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr.

The Arab talks began on Thursday when President Sadat met President Assad and the ruling shah of Kuwait in Kuwait.

President Sadat conferred with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia on Friday while President Assad went to Baghdad to see President Bakr.

Damascus Arrival
In Damascus today, President Assad conferred with Col. Qadhafi shortly after his arrival from Baghdad. The Lebanese newspaper Al-Anwar reported that the Libyan leader also had visited Saudi Arabia.

The semi-official Cairo newspaper Al-Ahram said Mr. Sadat's talks were "extremely important" and focused on "the strategy of Arab action and its coordination with the aims of preparing the Arab front and its capabilities for the requirements of the coming stage of the Arab struggle."

It said the talks attempted a "study of the situation before the cease-fire and possible developments after the cease-fire."

Meanwhile, Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vasily Kuznetsov, who arrived in Damascus from Cairo yesterday, met the Syrian foreign minister and deputy premier, Abdel Halim Khaddam.

Bilateral Ties
An official source said the two men discussed bilateral relations and the world attitude toward the Middle East.

President Boumedienne conferred this morning with the Algerian leader, the al-Fatah guerrilla leader who also heads the Palestinian Liberation Organization, a grouping of the major guerrilla units.

Observers said Mr. Arafat would attach considerable importance to the Algerian leader's advice. The Algerians have been one of the major arms suppliers to the guerrillas, and close relations have been maintained with them through the Algerian Embassy in Beirut.

Sources said the talks centered on the possibility of the guerrillas participating in peace talks with Israel.

The Beirut newspaper An-Nahar said yesterday that four Palestinian guerrilla organizations have announced their rejection of the cease-fire and peace talks, including the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine.

In another development, Egyptian presidential adviser Mohammed Hassan el-Zayyat arrived in Paris today.

Mr. Zayyat is scheduled to meet French leaders tomorrow and British leaders in London on Tuesday to deliver special messages from President Sadat, according to informed sources in Cairo.

Speaking briefly to reporters on his arrival in Paris, the Egyptian emissary said he would be talking with France as a member of the United Nations Security Council.

Diplomatic observers in Paris believed he would approach Britain in the same terms. European oil-supply problems caused by an Arab production cut also would come up in the talks, they said.

French officials said he would meet Foreign Minister Michel Jobert tomorrow morning and President Georges Pompidou in the afternoon.

Meanwhile, in Tripoli, Libya, the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions called on all Arab countries today to impose a partial boycott on business dealings with the United States, the Netherlands and other countries.

On First of Gas-Saving Sundays

Dutch Roads Almost Empty in Ban on Cars

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4 (AP).—Dutch roads were almost empty of automobiles today because of a ban on Sunday motoring ordered to help offset an Arab oil embargo.

The streets of Amsterdam were quiet, their silence broken only by the occasional passing of taxis, buses, motorcycles, emergency units and vehicles with foreign license plates.

These vehicles were exempted from the ban, which began at 3 a.m. today to counter the embargo by eight Arab nations which have accused the Netherlands of being pro-Israel.

The police reported about 10 violations of the ban in Amsterdam and none on national highways. But in The Hague, the police said they confiscated two cars from young men who defied the no-driving rule.

Buses and streetcars were crowded in The Hague. But they were largely empty in Amsterdam and few cyclists were to be seen.

Traffic rules return to normal tomorrow for the rest of the week, but the driving ban will be in effect again next Sunday as part of a Dutch effort to cut consumption of petroleum products by 10 percent. Oil companies estimate that the Sunday ban could yield a 19 percent saving in gasoline use and a 3 percent drop in total petroleum use.

Public vehicles are exempt from the ban, as are some private vehicles owned by doctors and invalids.

But the vast majority of the Netherlands' estimated 2,800,000 privately owned automobiles were in their garages. That owners faced stringent penalties for any violations. Deliberate infringement could lead to a jail term of up to six years, a fine of up to \$60,000 and possible permanent loss of the vehicle. Those who motorbiked during the ban are subject to fines of \$300.

The ban was ordered Tuesday after Saudi Arabia reportedly placed oil shipments to the Dutch under embargo as part of the Arab effort to stop European and American support for Israel.

In Bonn, a government spokesman said yesterday that West German consumers can expect a

tries "that support the Zionist cause."

The confederation's call, issued at the end of a four-day conference in the Libyan capital, was made public by the Libyan news agency ARNA.

Peace Vessel Is War Victim
TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The Peace Ship, a pirate radio station which sailed the eastern Mediterranean for the last seven months, became a collateral casualty of the Middle East war today. It went out of business.

"That's all, folks," said the ship's captain, Abie Nathan, an Israeli. "Now we wish shalom, shalom and peace, and rest assured we will return."

Mr. Nathan, who docked the 8,000-ton vessel in the port of Ashdod, Israel, for repairs, said financial difficulties caused him to break his pledge not to dock until peace came to the Middle East. He said the war diverted funds from his supporters to the war effort, and he said many of his donors have been at the front. The captain said he would return to Europe to try to raise money to begin the operation again next year.

Peace Effort Stepped Up By Kissinger

(Continued from Page 1)

U.S. position that there be no preconditions to such settlement talks.

At the same time they pointed out that the current on-the-ground situation is a new and significant element. They added, meanwhile, that the cease-fire seems to be holding, but if the situation is not resolved there can be no guarantee that the fighting will not resume.

Besides briefing Mr. Nixon by telephone, Mr. Kissinger has been in touch with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly F. Dobrynin here.

Bob Moscow and Washington offered their "good offices" to the belligerents, but the United States obviously is playing the dominant role, U.S. officials noted, since the Soviet Union is not in contact with Israel.

Mr. Kissinger also briefed ambassadors of NATO countries. Several NATO allies let it be known during last month's major U.S. weapons airlift to Israel that American planes would not be welcome in their air space or on U.S. bases in their territory, and they complained about not being consulted in advance on U.S. moves.

Mr. Kissinger's first stop will be Rabat. He was to have gone on from there to Cairo. A late change in his itinerary will route him to Tunis before he goes to the Egyptian capital.

Eban to Romania
TEL AVIV, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said tonight that Romania might play a special role in the Middle East conflict because of its contacts with both Israel and the Arab countries.

Interviewed on his departure for Bucharest on an official visit at the invitation of Romanian Foreign Minister Gheorghe Mavroceni, Mr. Eban said: "The fact that Romania maintains relations and contacts with most of the Arab countries will surely enable her to give these countries a more accurate picture of the Israeli position."

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News Analysis

Nixon Declaration of Tape Gap
Raises Complex Legal Issue

By Lesley Oelsner

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—President Nixon's declaration that there are no recordings of two of the Watergate conversations, White House lawyers, in one of the most complex legal issues yet raised, have hardly done anything to help.

The declaration is "the easiest way out of the world," a judge said. It is a legal issue, not a political one. The judge said it is a legal issue, not a political one. The judge said it is a legal issue, not a political one.

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THREE MEN IN A BOAT—President Nixon (right) relaxing with C.G. Rebozo (center) and Robert Abplanalp on Mr. Rebozo's boat Saturday afternoon on Biscayne Bay. After being spotted by row-boat photographers, they took a short trip around the bay.

Campaign to Show Nixon Still Able to Govern

White House Acts to Counter Calls to Resign

(Continued from Page 1)

White House says were not recorded and thus could not be furnished in compliance with a subpoena.

Presidential aide Stephen V. Bull, a key witness in the district court proceedings over the two tapes, arrived at the Florida White House after testifying in Washington on Friday. A White House spokesman said that Mr. Bull was in Florida to handle routine duties as presidential appointments secretary.

Sen. Brooke, who appeared on the ABC television program "Issues and Answers," said the country had three options:

● Impeachment, which he described as a long and tortuous process, even if the President should be clearly indictable of high crimes and misdemeanors.

● President Nixon's continuation in office, helping along with no confidence or support from the public and with his effectiveness all but destroyed.

● Resignation.

An interviewer said that Sen. Brooke appeared to favor resignation.

"I have reluctantly come to that decision," Sen. Brooke said. "My mail is overwhelmingly for impeachment. I have received 7,500 telegrams and letters calling for impeachment, and 441 in support of the President," Sen. Brooke said.

Even if the President were found innocent of an impeachable offense, the process would be so long as to be destructive of effective government, he said.

Time magazine, in its first editorial in its 50 years of publication, today said:

"Richard Nixon and the nation have passed a tragic point of no return. It now seems likely that the President will have to give up his office. He has irretrievably lost his moral authority, the confidence of most of the country and therefore his ability to govern effectively."

If Mr. Nixon decides to fight and even wins a battle against impeachment, "the process would leave him and the country devastated," Time said.

The Detroit News said that public confidence in the President had suffered "the final shattering blow." It said: "Somebody in the White House is guilty either of unbelievable stupidity or outright lies." The newspaper said that, failing to get Mr. Nixon's resignation, Congress should "seriously consider impeachment."

"Selfless Move"

The Denver Post urged Mr. Nixon to resign in a "selfless move" to avoid a divisive national struggle.

Meanwhile, in Wichita, Kan., Sen. Barry Goldwater, R. Ariz., and columnist William F. Buckley Jr. said yesterday they expect a startling development in the Watergate affair in the next few days.

They indicated they expect it to come from the court investigation into the missing tapes. The two were having coffee together at the Wichita Airport and talked to a television news crew.

Mr. Buckley spoke on Friday night at Kansas State University, where he said that he believed Mr. Nixon would resign.

A senior White House official, who conceded that the events of the last few weeks have been "disastrous" for the administration, contended that forceful action by Mr. Nixon on the "many important problems of the nation" will enable him to survive.

Such talk, however, represents a distinct change in mood on the White House staff.

Until Archibald Cox was fired as special Watergate prosecutor on Oct. 20, White House officials were just as adamant in private as they were publicly in insisting that Mr. Nixon would never resign.

Confidence Shaken

This confidence has been shaken in recent weeks by the criticism of prominent Republicans and particularly by the stand of the House Republican leadership, which informed Mr. Nixon through Counselor Bryce Harlow that they would not fight impeachment proceedings unless he turned over the tapes.

While Mr. Nixon gave in to the congressmen, the White House also began calling Republican officials around the country and urging that they speak out in the President's behalf.

A Midwestern Republican state chairman, who has staunchly supported the President, bluntly told the White House official who called him that there was "nothing he could say" that would do Mr. Nixon any good.

Public opinion polls also have discouraged White House officials. The Gallup Poll shows Mr. Nixon with a 22 percent support rating and the Gallup Poll gave him a 27 percent support

figure, the lowest since President Truman's 23 percent in his last months of office in 1951.

The Gallup Poll said 33 percent believed Mr. Nixon should be impeached and compelled to leave the presidency. The poll was taken Oct. 19-22, the weekend that Mr. Cox was fired.

The White House was also disturbed this week when Sen. Goldwater said the only way the President could save himself was to voluntarily testify before the Senate Watergate committee.

Mr. Warren said on Friday that the President would not act on Sen. Goldwater's suggestion.

Today, Mr. Warren said that Mr. Nixon is concerned about the disclosure that two conversations were not recorded by the White House taping system.

In another development, committee aides said the House inquiry into possible grounds for impeachment of President Nixon will be slow, cautious and secretive.

The House Judiciary Committee, which was assigned the task two weeks ago, has hired a staff and begun to compile data but cannot devote full time to the inquiry until December, postponing the possibility of impeachment proceedings until 1974, the aides said.

Eleven congressmen introduced impeachment resolutions against Mr. Nixon when the President fired Mr. Cox.

The committee's report on the possible impeachment will be ready in March, the House Democratic leader, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, said on Friday.

Congressional Republicans of varying political views, meanwhile, were reported yesterday to be considering ways to tell President Nixon that he should resign.

Rep. Robert H. Michel, R. Ill., the chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, was quoted as saying that there was "a lot of discussion" of resignation in the cloakrooms of Congress.

Rep. John H. Rostenberg of California said: "Discussion of how effective he can be as a president is very much evident."

TWA, Pan Am Ask Change in Runs to Ireland, Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Trans World Air Lines and Pan American Airways filed applications Friday with the Civil Aeronautics Board for route changes under which TWA would become the only U.S. carrier serving Ireland and Pan Am would maintain the U.S. routes to East Africa.

TWA announced that it would serve both Shannon and Dublin, with Pan Am dropping its route to Shannon. In negotiations concluded in June, the Irish government agreed to permit one U.S. carrier to fly to Dublin. Previous U.S. flights had ended at the Shannon airport on the west coast of Ireland.

TWA and Pan Am had previously flown one flight each day between New York and Shannon.

Under the agreement TWA will not fly a Detroit-London route, although it has the right to such flights, which Pan Am also maintains. Pan Am will be the sole U.S. carrier serving a route from New York to Nairobi and TWA will drop its application for a flight to Johannesburg, filed several years ago but not acted on, a TWA spokesman said.

TWA will withdraw its once-a-week flight to East Africa. The TWA spokesman said the agreements would save the airlines 7.7 million gallons of fuel in 1974.

U.K. Firemen End Strike

GLASGOW, Nov. 4 (Reuters).—Glasgow's 660 firemen today accepted a union recommendation to end their 10-day strike and return to work tomorrow. The pay of senior firemen will be increased by 45 a week.

Cosmos-606 Launched

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP).—The Soviet Union launched Friday the Cosmos-606 earth satellite. Tass news agency reported.

Nixon's New Watergate Prosecutor

Both Left, Right Antagonized by Jaworski

By Roy Reed

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Leon Jaworski, President Nixon's new special Watergate prosecutor, has pleased and antagonized both liberals and conservatives in Texas in his 46-year career in law, commerce and part-time politics.

He first came to statewide attention in the 1920s with a vigorous but unsuccessful defense of a Negro defendant in a murder case. Then in 1933 he defended the University of Texas against black students trying to desegregate a dormitory and one of his courtroom declarations at that trial raised some hackles.

"It is a far cry from the integration of classrooms to that which calls for integration of the intimacies of the bedroom and the bathroom," he told the court.

In 1955, as a member of the Texas establishments and a friend of the conservative Democrats who held sway in the state, he defended the establishment of a Houston anti-poverty agency, of which he was chairman, and said it was "illogical" to add poor people to the program's board.

But, in the same year, he publicly denounced the "superpatriots" and "witch hunters" of the right who were terrorizing this city's political life.

In 1969, he assailed student rebels, saying their manifestos reminded him of "gibberish propaganda ground out by the Nazis." Two months later, he was campaigning hard for a state constitutional amendment to raise the ceiling on welfare expenditures.

But over the years there has been little doubt where his interests lay. His Houston law firm, Fulbright, Crocker & Jaworski, one of the nation's largest, represents bankers and big business, and his political loyalties have never strayed far from those of his clients.

Former Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough has served with Mr. Jaworski for many months on the Texas Constitutional Revision Commission. He was asked how he thought Mr. Jaworski would perform as special prosecutor.

"There's a difference between him and Archibald Cox," he said. "A law professor would tell his friends what he was doing and that would lead to leaks. The trial lawyer will hold everything close to his vest."

Mr. Yarborough was asked whether Mr. Jaworski might yield to pressure.

"There might not be any pressure on him because of his predictions," he said. "I'm sure he and Connally [former Gov. John B. Connally] drank a lot of coffee together before this situation was ever dreamed of."

Mr. Jaworski was once so firmly a Democrat, and so close to Mr. Connally and to Lyndon B. Johnson, that he was named co-chairman for southern Texas of the National Committee of Lawyers for Johnson and Humphrey in the 1964 presidential election. He was rumored after that to be President Johnson's choice for attorney general.

But by 1972 his party loyalties had become so doubtful that he refused to tell reporters whether he had voted for Sen. George McGovern, the Democratic nominee for president.

His appointment as special prosecutor, a job he will assume tomorrow in Washington, has

aroused murmurs of criticism in his home state.

Rep. Henry B. Gonzales of San Antonio, a liberal Democrat, was critical of his connection with the Coastal States Gas Producing Co.

The Securities and Exchange Commission stopped the sale of the company's stock last summer after complaints that it had reneged on contracts to sell gas to the cities of Austin and San Antonio to generate electric power. Mr. Jaworski's law firm represents Coastal States and he has been a member of the company's board.

Rep. Gonzales said: "I hope Mr. Jaworski will be more interested in uncovering wrongdoing as Watergate special prosecutor than he has as a member of the Coastal States board."

Mr. Jaworski said Friday that he would sell his 300 shares of stock in the company and contribute the money to a charity. He had already announced that he was severing his connection with his law firm and with all other businesses.

Another past association might prove embarrassing to Mr. Jaworski. It was disclosed in 1967 that the M. D. Anderson Foundation of Houston was one of several American foundations that had been secretly used to channel money from the Central Intelligence Agency to various persons and organizations in the United States and abroad. Mr. Jaworski was a member of the foundation board and his firm represented it in legal matters.

Off-Duty Policeman Kills 7 and Self in U.S.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 4 (AP).—An off-duty policeman shot seven persons to death and then killed himself early today after a domestic quarrel, the police said.

They said Cyril Rovansack, 31, of suburban University Heights, apparently turned the gun on himself after killing his wife, his sister, his two children, a neighbor and her two children.

Cleveland Patrolman Floyd Kidner, who answered a call at the Rovansack home, was shot in the stomach and hospitalized in serious condition, the police said. Rovansack had been a member of the University Heights police force for nine years.

Wallace Has Surgery

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 4 (UPI).—Gov. George C. Wallace, 54, who was crippled in an assassination attempt last year, underwent minor surgery here yesterday to improve the function of his bladder. A hospital spokesman said he was in satisfactory condition.

Legislator Says Nixon Might Try Military Coup

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP).—A California congressman says President Nixon might try to use a military take-over if the courts rule against him in the Watergate case.

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., said today that he was growing concerned about the possibility of such an attempt.

"If such an attempt would fail, it would mean military officers would be taking over the country," he said.

Mr. Edwards said he was not a member of the House of Representatives and was not a member of the military. He said he was a member of the House of Representatives and was not a member of the military.

Killed as Bus Runs California Road

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP).—Thirteen persons were killed and about two dozen injured today when a Greyhound bus crashed into a freeway overpass near here, officials reported.

The highway patrol spokesman said the front end of the bus was crushed and the vehicle was thrown over the freeway overpass. The bus was carrying 35 passengers and a driver.

Some witnesses said the bus was traveling at high speed when it crashed. The bus was traveling at high speed when it crashed.

Peace Is War

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Arrest of 113 Leaders

Spanish Police Raid Undercuts Catalan Opposition to Franco

By Henry Gimiger

BARCELONA, Nov. 4 (NYT).—A large-scale police raid on the offices of the Catalan opposition to the Franco regime has undercut the movement's efforts to organize a general strike in the region.

The raid, which began at dawn, targeted the offices of the "Asamblea de Catalunya" (Catalan Assembly), a group that has been the main force behind the opposition to the Franco regime. The police seized documents, including a list of names of people who had been arrested during the Franco era.

The opposition leaders, who had been working to organize a general strike in the region, were arrested. The police also seized a large number of documents, including a list of names of people who had been arrested during the Franco era.

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Court Damage For Hijack Students

Complain of Harbors in Italy

By Paul Hoffmann

ROME, Nov. 4 (NYT).—Foreign students in Italy are complaining that the government is not doing enough to protect them from hijackers. The students are demanding that the government take more action to protect them from hijackers.

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SHAKE, RATTLE AND ROLL—Britain's one-time top racing driver Stirling Moss behind wheel of 1903 Daimler in London's Hyde Park yesterday at start of annual 60-mile drive to Brighton commemorating "Emancipation Day" for British motorists when they were allowed to exceed four miles an hour in 1896. More like a carnival than a race, over 200 pre-1905 antique cars were given eight hours to reach Brighton.

U.S. Psychiatrist Questions Diagnoses on Soviet Dissidents

By Stuart Auerbach

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—The president of the American Psychiatric Association, Dr. Alfred M. Freedman, has cast doubt on the medical diagnosis of at least two Soviet dissidents who have been committed to mental institutions.

Dr. Freedman, who is a member of the American Psychiatric Association, said that he had reviewed the medical records of two Soviet dissidents who had been committed to mental institutions. He said that he found the diagnoses to be questionable.

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Japan Car Firms Said Ready For Tough Pollution Curbs

By Richard Halloran

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (NYT).—In addition to the Honda Motor Co., four Japanese automobile makers have developed and are ready to produce anti-pollution systems that each asserts will meet the most stringent standards yet set here or in the United States.

The four companies are Fuji Heavy Industries, the maker of the Subaru compact car; Toyota; Nissan; and Mitsubishi Motors.

With other auto companies deep into research, Japanese car makers believe they are ahead of their American competitors. Japan's anti-pollution standard for 1975 cars is more stringent than that of the United States, which has been put off for a year.

Generally speaking, asserted Doichi Aoki, chief of the Japan Automobile Manufacturers' Association's technology section, "anti-pollution technology in Japan is more advanced than that in the United States."

Fuji Heavy Industries employs a recycling system to cool the combustion chamber, thermal reactors to burn more pollutants out of exhaust gases and a catalytic converter in the exhaust pipe to clean most of the rest.

Toyota, whose rotary engines in Mazda cars already meet anti-pollution standards, has developed a system for its conventional engines. Its main feature is a thermal reactor that burns exhaust gases efficiently enough not to need a catalyst.

Mitsubishi Motors has worked out a range of systems called MCA—for Mitsubishi Clean Air. The MCA-1 meets this year's Japanese standards; MCA-2 will meet the U.S. interim 1975 standards; MCA-3 will meet Japan's 1975 standard, which is more stringent than that in the United States; and MCA-4 is intended for 1976 Japan standards. Its technology is based on the same principle as that of the Subaru.

Nissan Motors' contribution is a new engine that has an auxiliary combustion chamber attached to the combustion cylinder. A highly concentrated fuel mixture is injected there, ignited, and the consequent burn is cleaner than in present engines.

Legal Action Seen

The Nissan system is similar to that disclosed earlier by Honda, which developed the CVCC, or Compound Vortex Controlled Combustion engine. The technologies are so similar that Honda is reportedly considering legal action against Nissan for patent infringement.

Toyota, Japan's largest car maker, has bought Honda's technology but a spokesman said the company was working on its own. "Our main target," he added, "is on the development of a conventional reciprocating engine, with or without a catalyst."

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In many cases you will find that the string runs straight over Copenhagen (try, for instance, Paris-Tokyo, or London-Sydney, or Berlin-Seattle, or Glasgow-Singapore).

In other cases, Copenhagen will at least be closer to the stretched string than any other major airport in Europe (like Bangkok-New York, which makes the string run as far north as Spitsbergen).

So it's as simple as that: it's shorter via Copenhagen. And flying via Copenhagen is like running the inner track: a way to save distance and time.

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General Agent for Thai International

London Papers Face Hour Strike Today

By Paul Hoffmann

LONDON, Nov. 4 (UPI).—Donors will go without both morning and evening newspapers today because of a one-day strike called by the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The union spokesman said the strike had been called to protest a £75 fine against it by the Industrial Relations Court because of the union's refusal to recognize the court's jurisdiction.

Indian War Bonnets Seized in U.S. In Crackdown on Feather Traffic

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP).—A Riegelsville, Pa., collector who sold to federal undercover agents what he says are two 18th-century Indian war bonnets has been charged with illegal possession and sale of eagle feathers.

Under federal law, it is illegal for non-Indians to possess or sell eagle feathers acquired after 1940. Len D. Lovick says that the two bonnets he sold to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service agents for \$1,150 were made between 1780 and 1890.

The charge against him carries a maximum sentence of a year in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

In a raid on Mr. Lovick's Bucks County home Friday, agents also confiscated five more war bonnets, a stuffed golden eagle, medicine shields, a vest adorned with human scalps, and a lance supposedly used in the massacre of Gen. George Custer's regiment in 1876. Mr. Lovick, 60, valued the items at \$25,000.

"I've never had an experience like this before in my life," he said. He has operated his home as a museum for the last 12 years. "I know thousands of people who collect Indian artifacts, and they say they've never seen a case like this before in the East."

This signals the start of the intensified federal program aimed at eliminating the growing illicit traffic in eagle feathers, U.S. Attorney Robert E. J. Curran said.

Gallup Plans a Poll Of World's Psyche

TUCSON, Ariz., Nov. 4 (AP).—George Gallup says he is using on a survey to broad that "we will have an idea of the psychological well-being of the world when the poll is completed."

The pollster said here last week that the poll may end up as the biggest public opinion poll ever conducted. He said it will take a full year, cost about \$100,000 and will try to determine "how increasing incomes relate to the satisfactions and happiness of people."

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MOVING IN—South Vietnamese soldiers occupy Hoai My, once under Viet Cong control. Villagers fear both sides.

In Spite of Statements by Nixon, Kissinger

Vietnam War Not a Past-Tense Topic

By James M. Markham

SAIGON (NTT).—There is a strange gap of perception between those who live in Vietnam and many public figures who talk about it from distance.

President Nixon, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger, the Nobel Prize Committee—to mention only the most prominent—persist in speaking of the Vietnam war in the past tense. For example, Mr. Nixon recently asserted that "we brought peace to Vietnam, something we haven't had and didn't for over 12 years." Before the United Nations last month, Mr. Kissinger, declaring that "the uncertain peace in Indochina must be strengthened," said: "The world community cannot afford, or permit, relapse into war in that region."

But from here the question seems to be whether the uncertain war will degenerate into a more certain one.

Fighting Escalates

In the last month, the tit-for-tat fighting that has prevailed since the January cease-fire has taken on a new tone and a new scale. Simultaneously, both sides have become shriller and angrier in their denunciations and accusations.

President Nguyen Van Thieu has been touring the country warning that the Communists were preparing for a spring offensive and has been telling his commanders to stage preemptive strikes against menacing formations.

At the same time, the Communists have given orders to their troops to retaliate at "any place and in appropriate forms and forces." The North Vietnamese military newspaper, Quan Doi Nuan Dan, accused the Thieu government of "towering crimes against the people of South Vietnam" and threatened "heavy blows" in return.

Both sides have been increasing their military actions. The North Vietnamese, who wiped out a major camp west of Pleiku on Sept. 22, have continued to attack in the Central Highlands and were reported to be infiltrating their divisional size 470th Transportation Group across to the coast.

The South Vietnamese Air Force has been striking repeatedly in Binh Dinh, on the central coast, in the strategic region north and northwest of Saigon and, most recently, in Chau Doc Province, on the Cambodian border, a long-time infiltration corridor.

Saigon Hurt

In several battalion-size engagements—notably in Tay Ninh and Binh Thuan Provinces—the South Vietnamese Army has been badly bloodied.

Throughout the country, the Communists have begun to make main roads less secure, blow up bridges, mine train tracks and attack outposts. The South Vietnamese believe that this is a sign that their "economic blockade" of Communist areas was taking hold. Before the blockade, they said, the Communists had an economic interest in keeping the roads open.

The International Commission of Control and Supervision, though newly bolstered by the Iranians—who have replaced the frustrated Canadians—remained powerless to stop the spread of the fighting.

"People have got to understand that we are not an international police force," said a commission member. "There has to be a common ground for discussions, and right now it doesn't exist."

Mr. Thieu has never had any real interest in engaging in the

"political struggle" suggested by the Paris agreements—a triangular arrangement between his supporters, the Communists and the neutralist "third force." And the Communists, while willing to try the political struggle, were hardly prepared to abandon their military options.

All of that intransigence has led to political stalemate and more war.

There was still no consensus in Saigon's diplomatic corps about the Communists' intentions for the coming dry season. While partisans of a 1974 "go for broke"

offensive were not hard to find, Hanoi watchers have not yet detected the propaganda mobilization that has preceded past offensives. Moreover, draft calls in the North do not appear to be running above normal.

"It's a little soon to be shifting into a new phase," a diplomat commented. "They have just been telling their people that the Paris agreement is a great victory for peace." But this analyst, like others, believes that spring will bring even heavier fighting and a further shredding of the "cease-fire."

In Paris and Washington, there are diplomats who believe that Mr. Kissinger has in fact worked out understandings with Peking and Moscow that will keep the fighting below an all-out offensive.

However, diplomats and other observers in Saigon tend to consider the North Vietnamese and their Viet Cong partners fairly independent of their superpower suppliers—certainly as independent as, say, the Egyptians. So the discussion here centers not on "if" the Communists will launch their offensive, merely on "when."

U.S. Budget Pressure Surpasses Reds'

A Khmer Rouge Phantom Offensive

By Sydney H. Schanberg

PHNOM PENH (NTT).—The U.S. Embassy recently reported, somewhat belatedly, that the Khmer Rouge insurgents had attempted to mount a big offensive against the Cambodian capital 10 days after the American bombing halt on Aug. 15, but that it was repulsed, largely by government artillery. No one else in Phnom Penh saw such an offensive; the Cambodian high command never reported it. This is one of those curious though not infrequent episodes in the Indochina war in which history seems to be reshaped to suit a current need.

In this case, the need is to convince Congress to approve \$200 million extra in military aid to Cambodia for the current fiscal year; \$170 million already had been requested.

The embassy has been lobbying for increased aid for some time, about as long as the government of President Lon Nol has been asking for it, and no one here disputes the embassy's contention that without more help the government, as an American official put it, will be in a very serious situation.

There is also agreement in the foreign diplomatic community that the Communist insurgents, with the help of their North Vietnamese backers, will mount a new military drive with the coming of the dry season in December, when they will be able to move off the roads again and infiltrate throughout what are now water-swamped plains and paddy fields.

Disagreement

There is one thing that the foreign observers do not agree with, and that is the U.S. Embassy's new version of events.

At a briefing for American newsmen last week, a high embassy official said that the insurgents made "an attempt to get an offensive going on the night of Aug. 25 along the whole southern border"—the government's defense perimeter 20 to 25 miles south of Phnom Penh.

When a reporter said that he and other newsmen and diplomats had not discerned such an offensive, the embassy official replied, a bit testily: "The reason you did not see the enemy coming at you was that the offensive was stopped by government forces, mostly by the effective use of artillery."

A Western military attaché, typical of several interviewed, commented: "I must admit I never heard of this offensive. I particularly find it doubtful since on Aug. 6, before the bombing cutoff, the enemy forces on the southern front were beginning to break contact and pull back, and they virtually completed that operation within a week."

The Americans have also begun talking recently about how enemy pressure has increased since the bombing halt; as in the case of



CASUALTY—Wounded government soldier is evacuated by comrades after Highway-4 battle south of Phnom Penh.

the alleged offensive, no one else has noticed this, with the exception of the assault in September on the provincial capital of Kompong Cham, which was saved in rare victory for government troops.

Otherwise, the level of combat, according to military observers, including Cambodians, tapered off somewhat just before the bombing halt and has since remained relatively constant at a lower level. The monsoon rains, which make large movements of troops impossible, are the main reason for this slowdown; the insurgents' need to recover from the losses inflicted by the bombing halt is probably another.

The embassy's reconstruction of events is perhaps explained in part by President Nixon's reconstruction of events when on Oct. 19 he sent Congress a message asking for the extra \$200 million. He said that the bombing halt "was followed by increased Communist activity."

Mr. Nixon also seemed to get his Cambodian seasons mixed up, saying that "the period of heaviest fighting in August and September has tapered off somewhat during the current rainy season." Actually, August and September are the height of the rainy season.

During those months, the President asserted, ammunition costs for the government forces "were running almost \$1 million per day" and "we anticipate similar average costs for the remainder of this fiscal year." This, he added, is why the further \$200 million was needed for the fiscal year, which will end June 30.

One reason the original request did not take into account increased ammunition costs was that it was prepared before Congress voted the bombing halt and

was based on an indefinite continuation. Now the Cambodians must try to do on the ground what the American bombers used to do for them.

Waste Seen

Whether the President exaggerated the Cambodian ammunition costs in the fashion of time-honored Capitol Hill bargaining is not clear—before the President's message, Pentagon officials reported an ammunition average of about \$500,000 a day—but what is clear is that the Cambodian forces are expending, and in many cases wasting and selling corruptly, large amounts of ammunition and equipment.

Throughout the night in Phnom Penh the sound of steady artillery fire cleaves the air as government guns hurl shells at an unseen enemy, who may not even be there, to keep him from infiltrating into the city.

And during the day, every time insurgent troops infest a village, government units move just close enough to open fire with withering fusillades by heavy machine guns and cannon in the general direction of an enemy who may have moved out before the firing begins. "They'll do anything to avoid eyeball-to-eyeball contact," a Western military analyst remarked. "They don't send men out—they send out firepower."

The American Embassy does not acknowledge any waste of ammunition but says the Cambodians have had to increase the use of artillery and infantry weapons to make up for the loss of the American air armada and also that they have to go through "a learning period" to discover the most efficient use of these weapons.

A Reason for Hope

Changing Attitudes in Mideast

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON (WP).—Was this the war to end wars in the Mideast, the one last terrible spasm of violence, costly in blood and treasure yet necessary to establish for Arabs and Israelis alike that they must henceforth deal with each other and not with the phantom images in their minds?

No one, of course, can possibly say for sure. Yet one of the most conspicuous and widespread results of the region's fourth war in a generation is the suspicion that whatever could be settled by force was indeed settled this time, and in a way which may preclude a fifth recourse to arms.

From none of the earlier conflicts did there emerge a similar sense, shared in some measure not only by the combatants but by their great-power patrons, that something like peace is finally within reach. But it is there, almost palpably so—Egypt's confidence and Israel's anxiety are only two of the signs.

Perhaps one must start with those phantom images, for they are what seem to have changed most. It does not appear too much of an oversimplification to say that Israel was half fearful and half contemptuous of the Arabs at the start of the war, and half fearful and half respectful of them at the end. Egypt, on the other hand, began the war half fearful of Israel and half contemptuous of itself, and ended the war half fearful of Israel but half proud of itself.

These transformations of attitude, no more anticipated by the combatants than was the course of battle, amount to what might be called a rough balance of perception, one no less important than the rough new balance of power which was the strictly military result of the war. Perhaps the first could not come into being until the second had been attained.

Clash of Cultures

This balance of perception is significant, because the Mideast has so often been regarded, especially by those who live there, as a region hopelessly captive to a clash of its two cultures, the modern, technological, "Western" culture of Israel and the laggard, dependent culture of the Arabs.

No one who has traveled even briefly on both sides of that great divide can have failed to be struck by the stark contrast in speaking of this cultural gap as resulting in an unbridgeable political gap, too.

Yet if the glimmers of peace now perceived have any substance, it will turn out that the cultural gap was, if not a mirage, then an obstacle which took on a life of its own only for so long as the people of the region could not see their way across it.

The actual physical gap between Israel and Arab lands has never been as complete as has been commonly supposed. In 1967, for example, an initiative toward peaceful coexistence was undertaken by the Israelis in the occupied West Bank of Jordan. The Israelis took over a hostile Palestinian population with which they had had no contact in 20 years and devised a way for Israelis in Israel, Palestinians on the West Bank and Jordanians in Jordan to start living peacefully and profitably side by side.

One suspects this example of coexistence made its mark not only on the non-Palestinian Arabs, for whom the Israelis frankly intended it as a political exhibit, but on the Israelis themselves, who perhaps even more than the Arabs needed to test

their nerves and skills in living next to a large group of people who had long hated them. Jordan's weakness and the lay of the land created this opportunity, which Egypt's relative strength, and the barrier of the Sinai Desert, denied.

The Test of War

No stronger test of this arrangement could be imagined than the October war, and it passed the test in a stunning way: complete quiet prevailed on the West Bank and commerce and travel across it continued without interruption. Surely, this enhances the chances for reaching an Israeli-Palestinian-Jordanian consensus on the issues outstanding between them.

The more common and tragic form of Israeli-Arab contact has been war—the most intense kind of encounter imaginable, producing basic notions of each other's bravery, technological proficiency and social and political cohesion. The two sides have had full opportunity to come to know each other, and themselves, in this way.

Both sides now have been able to see that Arabs can stand and fight, use the machines of modern warfare, sustain a degree of unity and cooperation among Arab states and work the levers of international politics.

And both sides also have been able to see that the Israelis are in the habit of staying, and that they do not possess an unbreakable monopoly or an indefinite advantage in courage, technology

and effective outside support. It is also clear that the Israelis cannot indefinitely postpone the choice between building broad swaths of Arab land and starting to live with Arabs, including Palestinians, in conditions moving hopefully toward peace.

These states of mind are of more fundamental importance than the diplomatic "plans" being made for a settlement of the conflict. Diplomatic plans are relatively easy to make—go slowly, keep military forces separated, open political links, make arrangements for emergencies and so on. But they are somewhat beside the point.

Foundation of Trust

What counts more is the attitude of the parties toward each other, their understanding of the emotions and motives in play, the command the respective leaders have over the volatile political forces, they ride, their mutual recognition of the need to undertake a settlement process in a way that minimizes collisions and starts building the requisite trust.

Through a full generation's time, Israel tried by its own force and wit to win from Egypt a concrete affirmation of Israel's legitimacy in the Mideast and it failed. But now Egyptian generals have been meeting with Israeli generals on issues related to the cease-fire and a high Egyptian official has visited Washington, presumably to make arrangements for political negotiations, which should start in short order.

For decades, Israelis in that Egypt could not and not "recognize" Israel, by a down to make peace, until had totally beaten Egypt knocked all of its alternative of its head. But Egypt had down for cease-fire talks seems certain to sit down for political talks, and it is this only after Israel tall administrator the total past had felt to be so vital of years.

If events proceed according to this fragile early promise, the time may not be too far when Israel's stated desire for peace with its neighbors is tested in the most meaningful way—by a demand that, under mutually acceptable diktats of a peace settlement out of the Arabs' house, off land.

Here it seems difficult right to expect the Israel summon up resources of its strength and political or such as they have never produced under the more grim conditions of war. The United States is clear and concrete assurances its understanding for I deep security concerns, to encourage the Israelis to be their own professions of peace.

But the United States and Soviet Union, although not be instrumental in whatever folds now in the Mideast only play roles secondary those taken by the Israeli Arabs. It was their war if there is to be anything, ent now, it must be their

New Arms Shifted Mideast War Balance

Infantry Stole March on Jets, Tanks

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON (NTT).—One of the principal conclusions being drawn from the Middle East war by U.S. military analysts is that relatively simple, mobile weapons used by ground troops can blunt the effectiveness of the fighter-bombers and tanks, which for three decades have dominated the battlefield.

Military officers, particularly those in the Air Force, are not prepared to concede that the battlefield balance may be shifting back in favor of the infantry. But there is general agreement among the services that armored warfare tactics will have to be modified to offset the new capability of ground troops and that new aircraft missiles will have to be produced to counter the mobile anti-aircraft protection of the infantry.

Studying the Middle East war, which in effect was a grinding ground for the armaments developed recently by the United States and the Soviet Union, the Defense Department, according to officials, is beginning to draw the following, still-preliminary conclusions:

● In general, U.S. weapons proved to be more effective than those of the Soviet Union. The new Soviet T-62 tank, for example, proved no match for the U.S. Army's M-60 tank either in firepower or in armor protection.

● On both sides, tanks proved to be highly vulnerable to new anti-tank missiles. In the opening days of the war, for example, nearly 200 Israeli tanks were destroyed on the Suez front by Soviet-produced missiles that are optically sighted and electrically guided along wires that trail them. Similarly, according to the Jordanian military, U.S. wire-guided missiles were described as

"absolutely devastating" when used by Israeli forces against Syrian, Iraqi and Jordanian tanks.

● The one area in which Soviet equipment proved superior was in mobile anti-aircraft weaponry. On both the Egyptian and Syrian fronts, such weapons took a heavy toll of Israeli aircraft, trying to provide close support for ground troops.

● Protection in so-called revetments on the ground, as in the concrete-reinforced parking places for aircraft used by the Egyptians, has improved greatly. Israel, which destroyed much of Arab air power on the ground in the 1967 war, made a couple of attempts to knock out Egyptian military airfields this time and then abandoned the effort.

Military Attention

For the moment, much of the military attention in the United States is focusing on the mobile anti-aircraft defenses developed by the Soviet Union.

One of the mobile weapons which made its first appearance in the Middle East war was the SAM-6, a low-altitude missile which apparently has multiple means of guidance, thus making it more difficult to counter.

But officials report that a SAM-6 battery was captured intact by Israeli forces when they thrust onto the western bank of the Suez Canal and had been sent to the United States for study.

A method reportedly attempted by Israeli pilots confronted with SAM-6s was to come in low with evasive tactics designed to confuse the supersonic missile as it tried to pick up its target. An effect of this was to bring the Israeli planes within range of two

other mobile anti-aircraft ones that in the end repulsed more losses than SAM-6s.

Volley of Missiles

One was the SAM-7, a seeking missile that can be by an infantryman or driven in volleys of four to from an armored personnel carrier that made its first appearance in the war. The other was reportedly used with devastating effect, was a radar-directed barreled 23-mm gun battery is not much different from multiple machine guns used anti-aircraft defense by the and Navy in World War I largely abandoned in favor of missiles.

The Egyptians used the missiles with great effect but in an unexpected way limited the effectiveness of a built aircraft.

According to U.S. officials, Egyptian forces did not have technical competence to or both the use of SAM missiles their MIG jet-fighters in combat zone around the e As a result, the Americans the Egyptians had to deal "free zone" for missiles i no planes were allowed while plains why Egypt kept its force grounded throughout of the war. Some tentative sons for the United States allied forces in Western E have been drawn by U.S. dial.

One is the need for longer-range missiles that longer aircraft to attack aircraft defenses and airfield.

Another is that the Atlantic Treaty allies must if the Soviet pattern and develop new array of mobile anti-air weapons.

Guerrilla Supporters Now Marxists

Purging Party's Left With Peron's Blessing

By Jonathan Kandell

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (NTT).—With the apparent blessing of President Juan D. Peron, the conservative followers have launched a wide-scale campaign to purge leftists from the Peronist movement.

Peronist guerrilla groups that fought hard for the former dictator's return to Argentina are being denounced as Marxists. Major youth groups, which drew huge crowds to pro-Peron rallies, and helped give him a new progressive image after his 18 years in exile, are being threatened with expulsion from the movement.

Left-wing Peronist provincial governors face the possibility of being removed from office. Even former President Hector J. Campora, a fervent supporter of Gen. Peron for three decades, has been publicly abused by conservatives who questioned his loyalty to the 78-year-old leader.

Labor Chief Slain

The purge, which has gained momentum since Gen. Peron's overwhelming election victory last month, when he got 62 percent of the vote, has been accompanied by outbreaks of violence between conservative and leftist Peronists. Several mem-

bers of both factions have been killed.

Gen. Peron reportedly decided to back the campaign against the left by Jose Rucci, the most powerful labor leader in the country and a staunch follower of the president, was fatally shot two days after Gen. Peron's election. His murder was attributed to a Marxist guerrilla group, the People's Revolutionary Army, which promptly denied any responsibility. Other unconfirmed versions have suggested that Mr. Rucci was killed by dissident Peronists.

A day after the Rucci murder, a left-wing Peronist labor leader, Enrique Grinberg, was fatally shot to death in his home.

Since then, a left-wing Peronist labor leader has been stripped and badly beaten, a conservative trade unionist was shot and a left-wing Peronist leader was killed after speaking in Rosario, a city about 170 miles northwest of the capital.

Groups have raided rival Peronists' headquarters and last week a bomb went off, causing no injuries—in the offices of the provincial governor of Mendoza, a politician identified with the left wing.

The discussion has its roots in the heterogeneous nature of the Peronist movement. The most important part of the movement

is the huge working class, which Gen. Peron began wooing successfully 30 years ago through fiery oratory, economic benefits and social reform.

Others Attracted

In recent years, by setting his movement up as the only alternative to the generally ineffective and unpopular governments that followed his overthrow in 1955, Gen. Peron succeeded in attracting moderates, leftists and nationalists.

While the Peronists were out of power and banned from political activity, their differences were largely submerged in their opposition to a succession of military or military-backed governments. But now that they are in power, the conflict between rightist and leftist factions has exploded into violence. In fact, more Peronists have lost their lives fighting each other than in the struggle against the recent military regime.

It was the youth who gave its blood for Peron's return, said Juan Carlos Duarte Gullio, the leader of the left-wing Peronist youth.

But such arguments have not moved Gen. Peron, who has avoided his youthful followers in favor of the older conservative politicians and trade unionists.

"There are some young people who call for revolution—want what happened to All to happen to me," Gen. Peron told a cheering group of 100,000 union leaders last Thursday.

Allende Criticized

During the last few weeks, Gen. Peron has several times called the late President Salvador Allende of Chile for provoking the nation's recent military coup moving to the left, too quick.

The campaign against the left has been directed, not by the Peronist party leaders, which has been handled by Gen. Peron. The leaders have recent days attempted to dislodge left-wing Peronist neighborhood organizations, women's groups and publications by declaring them to be Marxist-infiltrated and without party authorization.

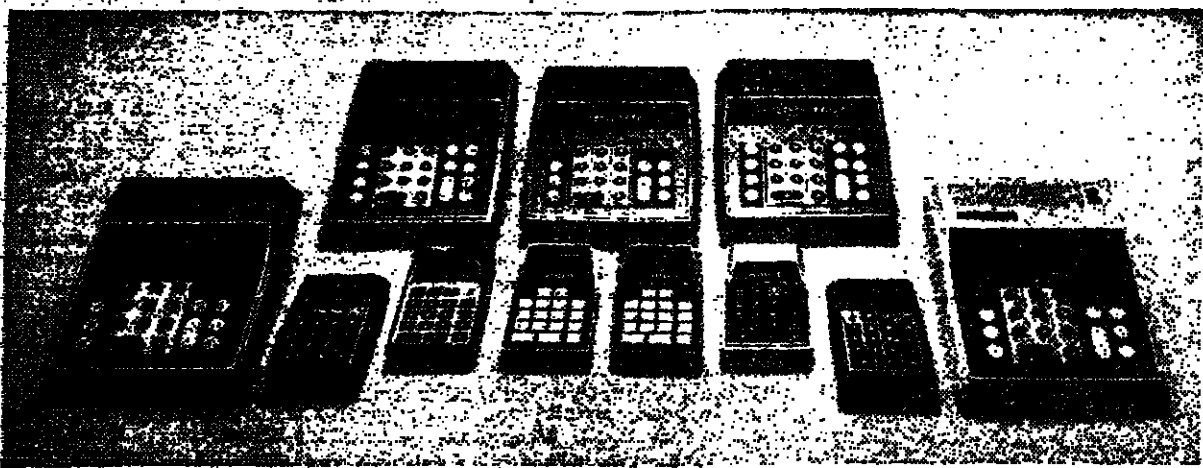
The Peronist youth, and old leftists in the movement, have reacted to the purge by attacking Gen. Peron's conservative allies without confronting leader himself. And Gen. Peron, although setting the tone of the campaign against the left, has not personally denounced individuals or groups. It has been his political style to appear remote aloof from the battle to avoid direct responsibility for clashes between Peronist factions.

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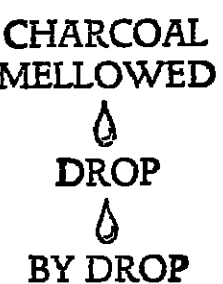
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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Sales to Bonds	15,000 High Low Last			Net Change
	High	Low	Last	
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Alcoa cv5568	8	52	57	52
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SiSp 4584	3	64%	64%	ChaseNet L47	2	9%	10%
SiSp 4584	3	64%	64%	ChaseNet L48	2	9%	10%
SiSp 4584	3	64%	64%	ChaseNet L49	2	9%	10%
SiSp 4584	3	64%	64%	ChaseNet L50	2	9%	10%
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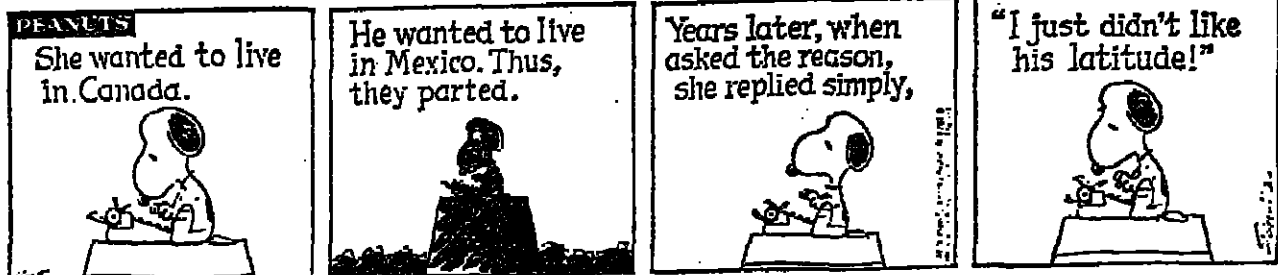
White, Weld & Co. **W W TRUST**
Incorporated

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Universal Venture Capital S.A.

Pact&T 73555	5	6	64	64	1%	Horn&Secur&S	40	31%	3%	Variable Annuity	2	13%	14%
PAA 11 23555	725	1035	63	103%		Horn&Secur&S	40	31%	3%	Vico's Cora	5	3%	2%
PAA 11 23555	120	120	121%	121%		Indep&Lib 1	28	4	4%	Washington 20	25	14%	176%
PAA cv7 23555	143	87%	86	864%-10%		Indep&Lib&C 144	64	23%	23% = 1%	Wash&Nat 20	6	31%	2%
PAA cv 23555	101	101	101%	101%		Indep&Lib&C 24	74	18%	18% = 1%	Wash&Nat 20	27	26%	26%
PAA cv 23555	101	101	101%	101%		Intern&F 20	7	8%	8%	Wash&Nat 20	7	7%	7%
PAA cv 23555	34	64	61	61%		Intern&F 20	7	8%	8%	Wash&Nat 20	7	7%	7%

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



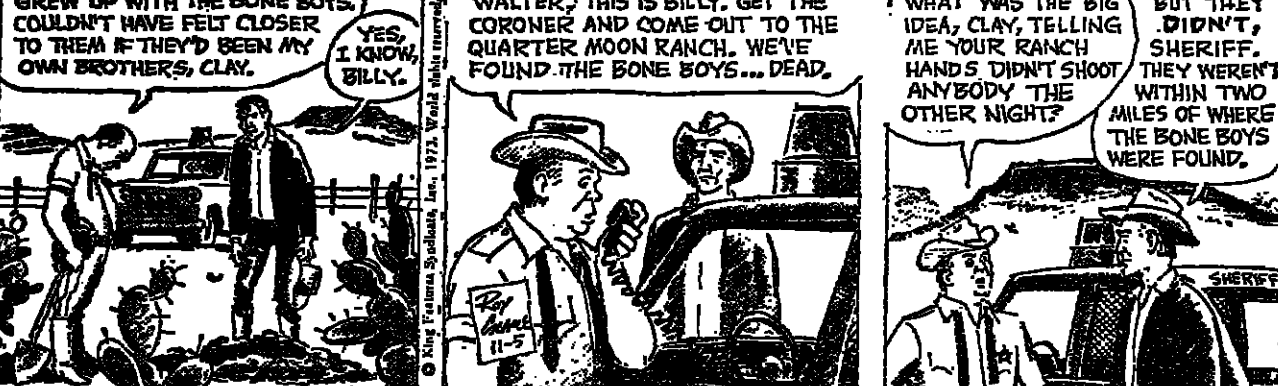
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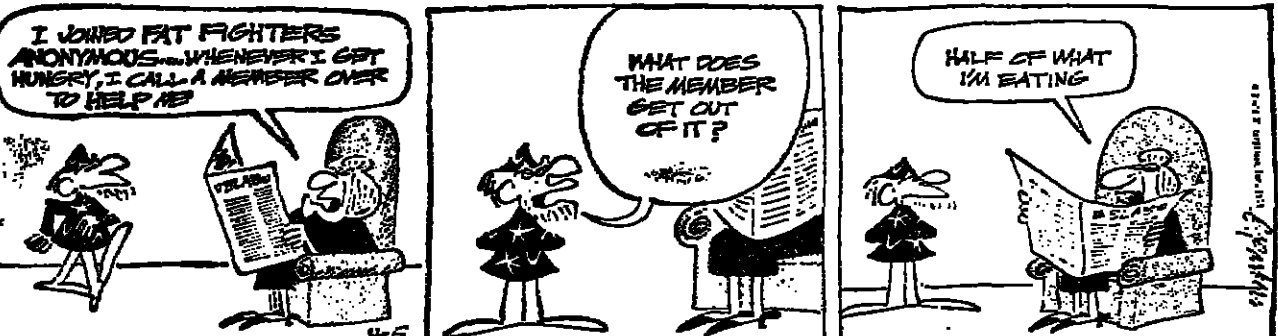
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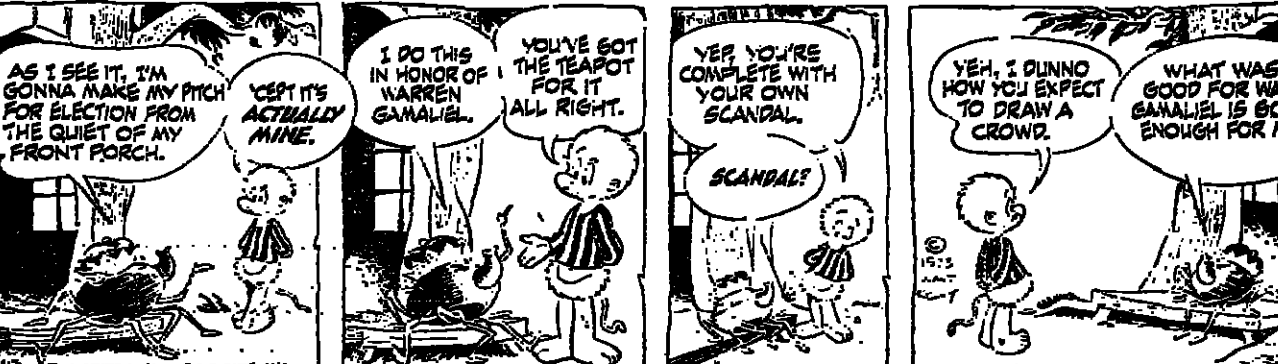
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RIP KIRBY

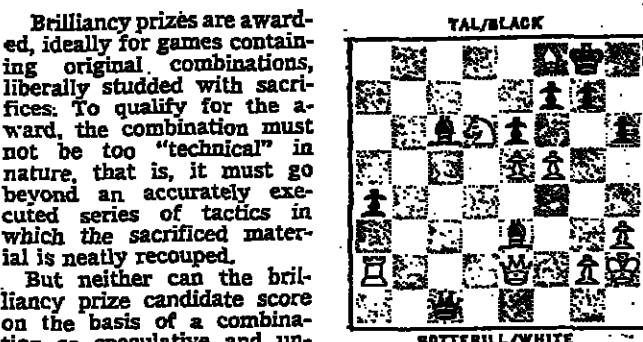


BLONDIE



CHESS

By Robert Byrne



Position after 42... B-K6!!

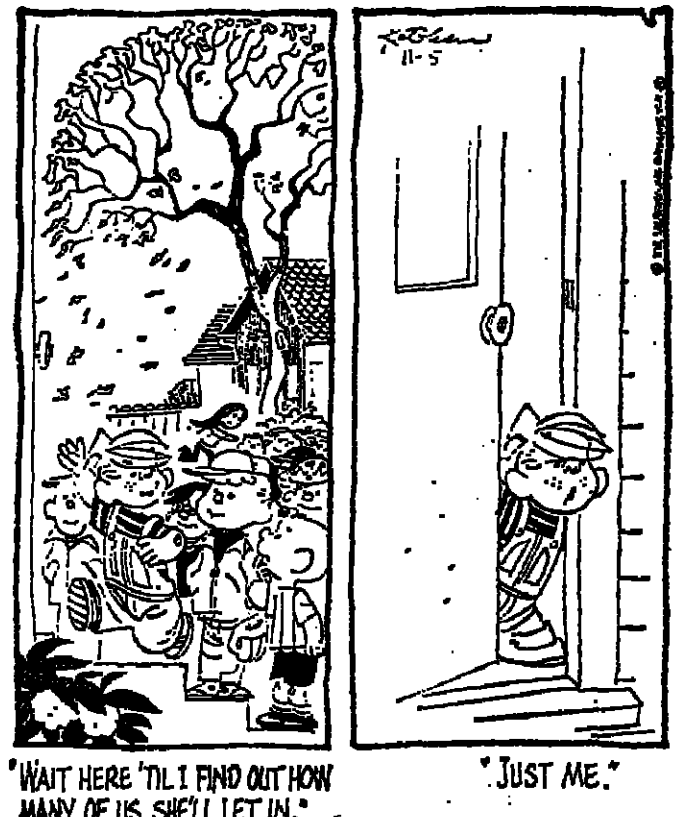
deemed it necessary to yield his QP, since 28... N-Q2 would have permitted Botterill to bring about the winning end game resulting from 29... B-B3, B-B4; 30 QxQ, BxQ.

But Botterill let matters get out of hand when he allowed 39... QxP because that only set up 40... N-B8 of course, he could recover the lost exchange by 42 BxR, but that left him wide open for the deadly mating net Tal threw around the king with 42... B-K6!!

Sicilian Defense

White	Black	White	Black
1 P-K4	1 P-K4	1 P-K4	1 P-K4
2 N-KB3	2 N-KB3	2 N-KB3	2 N-KB3
3 P-Q4	3 P-Q4	3 P-Q4	3 P-Q4
4 P-Q4	4 P-Q4	4 P-Q4	4 P-Q4
5 P-Q4	5 P-Q4	5 P-Q4	5 P-Q4
6 P-Q4	6 P-Q4	6 P-Q4	6 P-Q4
7 P-Q4	7 P-Q4	7 P-Q4	7 P-Q4
8 P-Q4	8 P-Q4	8 P-Q4	8 P-Q4
9 P-Q4	9 P-Q4	9 P-Q4	9 P-Q4
10 P-Q4	10 P-Q4	10 P-Q4	10 P-Q4
11 P-Q4	11 P-Q4	11 P-Q4	11 P-Q4
12 P-Q4	12 P-Q4	12 P-Q4	12 P-Q4
13 P-Q4	13 P-Q4	13 P-Q4	13 P-Q4
14 P-Q4	14 P-Q4	14 P-Q4	14 P-Q4
15 P-Q4	15 P-Q4	15 P-Q4	15 P-Q4

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

MAHLER

A Biography, Volume I

By Henry-Louis de La Grange, illustrated. Doubleday, 995 pp. \$17.50.

Reviewed by Donald Henahan

GREAT fame has a way of obscuring the hero's life rather than illuminating it. Wives, mistresses, disciples, passing acquaintances—enemies, especially—rush forward to give their peculiar and often self-serving versions. And so decades may pass before the myths, confusions and outright lies can be sifted out and some disinterested scholar can refine the biographical ore.

Now we have, 62 years after the hero's death, Henry-Louis de La Grange on Mahler: (the first of two volumes at any rate), and the ultimate product is likely to be as indispensable as Thayer on Beethoven, Spitta on Bach, or Newman on Wagner.

Who was Gustav Mahler, anyway? The most representative composer of his age, one could argue, as well as the most influential conductor. An artist with one foot in the romantic age and the other planted in the 20th century. The apogee of the art-as-religion trajectory, in Western music. The embodiment of middle European Weltanschauung and contemporary Angst.

All of which aptly describes Mahler's music, too, and it is its faithful reflecting of our own century's disturbed spirit that gives his works their continuing power to move us. However, in previous sketches and memoirs, this representative man, our alter ego, has remained an enigma. "This rachitic and degenerate Jew," in the words of a friend of Mahler's wife, Alma, came to be idolized in Vienna, a "hotted up" anti-Semitism in his time, and was fanatically loved by many who knew him. Theodor Reichmann, the popular German har-

Solution to Thursday's Puzzle

ACROSS	DOWN
1 Ooze	1 Farm unit
2 Extended period	2 Equal, in France
3 Get the pistol	3 Hypothetical force
4 Wintry quarters	4 Calisthenics standby
5 Benefit	5 Mardi gras event
6 Partner of fact	6 Roman poet
7 Where	7 Valet
8 Viennese is	8 Penny pincher
9 Irish meet	9 Actress Smith
10 Veteran	10 Realistic
11 Kind of account	11 Kind of house or hearth
12 Swiss canton	12 In statu quo
13 Rehearse	
14 Sojourn	
15 Wooling one	
16 Confess	
17 nerves	
18 Cut, as leather	
19 Fighting weapon	
20 Lazuli's mate	
21 Small case	
22 Sour	
23 Bracer	
24 Eel-shaped amphibian	
25 Tennis shot	
26 Upsets	
27 Portray	

CROSSWORD By Will W.

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23 Bracer	
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25 Tennis shot	
26 Upsets	
27 Portray	

هكزام النحل

With 5 Field Goals

FL Falcons Surprise Los Angeles, 15-13

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Nick Mike-Mayer kicked 15 goals today, the fifth in his career, to give the Atlanta Falcons a 15-13 victory over the Los Angeles Rams.

The Falcons, trailing 13-10 at halftime, took over on offense at the Rams' 20-yard line and Mike-Mayer kicked a 33-yard field goal to tie the game.

At the Rams' 20-yard line, Mike-Mayer kicked a 33-yard field goal to tie the game.

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Unbeaten Ohio State Blanks Illinois, 30-0

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Ohio State's defense was as good as its offense today, blanking Illinois 30-0 in a Big Ten football game.

The Buckeyes, who have won 11 straight games, dominated the game from the start.

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College Results

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—College football results today included Ohio State's 30-0 victory over Illinois.

Other results included Michigan's 21-14 win over Wisconsin and Texas Tech's 24-10 win over Oklahoma.

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More Sports News

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—More sports news today included the results of the World Soccer Cup Finals.

East Germany defeated West Germany 2-0 in the final match.

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Arrogant, Bad Jim Brown' Still Playing Himself

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Jim Brown, the former NFL star, is still playing himself in his new movie, "The Bad, the Ugly, and the Beautiful."

Brown, who was known for his arrogance and bad behavior, is now a star in the movie.

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Taylor Is Champ After Knockout Of Romeo Anaya

ALBANY, N.Y., Nov. 4 (UPI)—Arnold Taylor, a 28-year-old South African, won the WBA world bantamweight title by knocking out Romeo Anaya in the 14th round.

Taylor, who was given a 20-second respite in the eighth round, won the fight by a knockout.

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Nastase Captures French Title With Defeat Of Smith



Ilie Nastase

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ilie Nastase of Romania captured the French Open Indoor Tennis Championship today by defeating defending champion Stan Smith of Sea Pines, Calif., 4-6, 6-1, 3-6, 6-0, 6-2.

Smith, seeded No. 3, had a 2-1 lead in sets at the intermission, but he seemed dead on his feet when he returned to the court and dropped 8 straight games. In the 4th set, he held only 2 points in 3 service games, dropping two games at love and serving a double fault at set point.

In the decisive 5th set, Smith lost his first service game, holding only one point, and serving a double fault with the count 15-40 against him. The tall American still had a chance, however. He broke Nastase in the 3d game, giving up only one point. In the 5th game, Nastase was down, 15-40, but still pulled it out.

Smith then lost his own service at love, on three netted volleys and then an untouchable passing shot along the sideline by Nastase.

After winning his own service at love in the 7th game, Nastase finished by breaking Smith again in the 8th game with Smith again making three errors and being caught by a passing shot.

Cliff Drysdale, president of the Association of Tennis Professionals, said, meanwhile, that Nastase has agreed to pay a \$5,000 fine and thus will not be suspended from the organization.

The ATP levied the fine on Nastase because he did not boycott the 1973 Wimbledon Tennis Championships in London along with the majority of the pros.

ATP officials had said that if Nastase did not play the fine he would be suspended from the organization and thus be excluded from many competitions.

The pros boycotted Wimbledon in support of Yugoslav Nikke Pilic. Pilic had been suspended by the Yugoslav Tennis Federation for failing to compete with the Yugoslav Davis Cup team. Wimbledon officials went along with the Yugoslavs, barring Pilic from the tournament.

Taylor Wins Cup
EDINBURGH, Nov. 4 (UPI)—Top-seeded Roger Taylor scrambled back to defeat fellow-Briton John Peaver, 2-6, 7-5, 6-4, in the men's singles final of the second-leg Dewart Cup Indoor Tennis Tournament yesterday.

It took all over for Taylor as his 21-year-old opponent took the first set and led 5-2 in the next. But Taylor fought back to capture the set and level the match.

Britain's Virginia Wade beat her American rival Julie Heldman in the women's singles final for the second week in succession, 6-4, 3-6, 6-1.

Laver Beats Pasarell
HONG KONG, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—Australian Rod Laver beat unseeded American Charlie Pasarell in four sets today to win the Viceroy Tennis Classic here.

Laver, the top seed, won, 6-3, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2. While their game proved an absorbing battle for a capacity crowd, it did not always command the full attention of the officials.

The umpire at one stage asked a lineswoman for a ruling and she replied: "Sorry, I wasn't looking."

Newcombe Triumphs
JAKARTA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Three-time Wimbledon champion John Newcombe of Australia won the men's singles final yesterday and received the first prize of \$8,000 in the Jakarta Open Tournament of the Asian tennis circuit.

Russia Steadfast on Soccer Refusal

By Christopher Wren

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (NYT)—The Soviet Union persisted yesterday in its refusal to play a scheduled return soccer match with Chile in Santiago on Nov. 21.

By its refusal, the Soviet team now faces disqualification from the 1974 World Soccer Cup competition.

The Soviet Football Federation announced yesterday that its team would not play in Santiago because the national stadium there "has been turned by the military junta into a concentration camp, an arena of torture and execution of patriots of the Chilean people."

The stadium had been used to detain thousands of supporters of the late President Salvador Allende after the overthrow of his Marxist government by the armed forces on Sept. 11.

A Soviet request that the return match be moved to a third country was rejected by FIFA, the International Football Federation, after two of its officials inspected the stadium last month and found that it was being used again for soccer matches.

The international federation, which has emphasized that it does not want "politics mixed up with sports," has said it received assurances that Soviet players would be well treated in Chile.

The international federation, which has emphasized that it does not want "politics mixed up with sports," has said it received assurances that Soviet players would be well treated in Chile.

East Germany Gains Berth In World Soccer Cup Finals

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (Reuters)—East Germany reached the finals of the World Soccer Cup yesterday for the first time with a 4-1 victory over Albania in Tirana, the East German News Agency ADN reported.

East Germany, the eighth team to qualify for a place in next year's finals in West Germany, achieved the victory they needed in their final Group-Four match to top Romania by just one point.

The East Germans were in front after five minutes through bustling Achim Streich. Ghika put Albania on level terms 10 minutes later, but, 10 minutes before the interval, Streich netted again to squeeze East Germany in front.

Wolfram Loewe stretched the lead to 3-1 in the 62d minute.



United Press International

MATCHING SOCKS—Right-wing Amancio, left, of Real Madrid, exchanges straight lefts with defenseman Capon, of Ati Madrid, Saturday during the match between the cross-town rivals at Bernabeu Stadium. Real Madrid won.

By Russell Baker

Mike

It was, in fact, pleasant in a way, because it made London seem more alien, more remote from rich, heated America. One was aware of being part of a different way of life, of doing something faintly heroic.

Coping with a fuel crisis did not require great originality. Our living room grate burned soft coal. This cast a globe of warmth perhaps eight feet into the room. In this cramped area—couch, armchairs and lamps all huddled together—the formal so-

Now, of course, we have all been spoiled a little. Unlike the English of those long-ago winters, we are not likely to make a virtue of necessity if the central heating goes cool. No. We are more likely to have vengeance on the government and offer bigger boons to the fuel furnishers, in the delusion that the good life has something to do with not sitting down to dinner in your overcoat.

By Nicholas Gage

o other drugs in high numbers

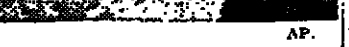
European heroin. Most of it



set for everyone else.

Wendy Bertowitz, who has been traveling around the United States taking off her clothes to challenge nudity laws, stripped

0 years. "I had looked on the wedding of Princess Anne as my finale," said Soulsby, who is 70.



Elizabeth Taylor
...as auctioneer.

the possession charge was dis-
missed.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE.

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